UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/051,558	HIND ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Yicun Wu	2175	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 January 2002*.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-55* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-55* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on *17 January 2002* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

III.   DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-55 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which

forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this

Office action:

> A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically
> disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the
> differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior
> art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at
> the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the
> art to which the subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be
> negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-7, 9-18, 22-28, 30-40, 44-49 and 51-55 are

rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Kennedy et al. (U.S. Patent 6,651,217) in view of Kawasaki (U.S.

Patent 6,539,375).

As to Claim 1, Kennedy et al. discloses a method of

managing meta data in a computing device, the method comprising

the steps of:

collecting meta data resulting from use of the computing

device, the metadata including application data usable in an

application (storing into a profile data values entered on a

form on the basis of labels associated with fields on the

form)(col. 3, lines 1-5) and a context data for identifying

context in which the application data are used (col. 5, lines

43-53).

storing the meta data and the statistical information in a

storage of the computing device (i.e. the profile, which is

stored for future use)(see abstract); and

retrieving, from the storage (i.e. a previously stored data

value is retrieved from the user profile)(col. 11, lines 10-13),

application data that would be most appropriate for a current

context of using the application based on the context data (fig.

5) and the statistical information (col. 5, lines 30-34) and

Kennedy et al. does not teach determining statistical

information associated with the meta data, the statistical

information indicating relationships between the meta data.

Kawasaki teaches determining statistical information

associated with the meta data, the statistical information

indicating relationships between the meta data (i.e. collecting

representative data sets of major areas of interests and

processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to

form a recognizer) (col. 3, lines 4-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

have modified <u>Kennedy et al.</u> wherein the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified <u>Kennedy et al.</u> by the teaching of <u>Kawasaki</u> because providing the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data allows reduced inaccurate, misleading or obsolete preferences, which may causing a mismatch between actual User interests and the information captured in manual preferences systems as taught by <u>Kawasaki</u> (col. 2, lines 35-45).

As to Claim 2, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a method further comprising the step of:

applying the retrieved application data in the current context (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 3, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a method wherein

the context data identify at least one of the following:
user roles, uniform resource identifiers (URls), file names,
and/or form names pertaining to the application data (Kennedy et
al. Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 4, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a
method wherein the application data include at least one of the
following:

page display setting data, file display setting data, user
ID/password combinations, field values for computer forms,
user's preference data, bookmarks, and authentication data (i.e.
passwords)(Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 5, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a
method wherein the authentication data include at least one of
the following:

certificates, or public keys (i.e. For additional security
purposes, the values in data store 206 could be stored in
encrypted form in a protected area in client computer) (Kennedy
et al. col. 7, lines 47-50).

As to Claim 6, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

method wherein the authentication data include at least one of

the following:

wherein the metadata are stored in (key, value) pairs.

(i.e. the values can be correlated or combined with data from

other sources, such as values used by the profile assistant)

(Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 50-55).

As to Claim 7, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

method wherein

the statistical information indicates frequencies in which

particular application data are used together in particular

contexts (i.e. frequency of encounter)(Kawasaki col. 3, lines

4-16).

As to Claim 9, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

method wherein the current context includes at least one of the

following:

opening a web page, filling in a computer form, filling in

a password changing form, providing a certificate, opening a

computer file, or processing a computer file, or executing an

application program (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-

45).

As to Claim 10, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method further comprising the step of:

providing a graphical user interface (GUI) for allowing the user to organize the stored meta data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 11, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method wherein

the GUI displays a graphical tool in a cylindrical configuration for organizing the stored meta data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6).

As to Claim 12, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method wherein

the retrieving step is performed using heuristics algorithms (i.e. a heuristics function can also be provided)(Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 29-35).

As to Claim 13, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method wherein the retrieving step includes the steps of:

formulating search requirements based on the current context of using the application (i.e. search)(Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7); and

executing a search based on the search requirements (i.e.

search)(<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6-7).

As to Claim 14, the teachings of <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified

has been discussed above, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified does not

teach the search requirements specify weighted properties of the

current context of using the application.

<u>Kawasaki</u> teaches the search requirements specify weighted

properties of the current context of using the application (i.e.

collecting representative data sets of major areas of interests

and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to

form a recognizer) (<u>Kawasaki</u> col. 3, lines 4-16)

As to Claim 15, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a

method further comprising the steps of:

applying the retrieved application data in the current

context (i.e. passwords)(<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6-7 and col. 8,

lines 36-45); and

applying predetermined application data in the current

context if no such most appropriate application data are

retrieved in the retrieving step (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6-7 and

col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 16, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a method wherein the current context is for filling in a computer form, and the method comprises the step of:

automatically filling in the computer form with the most appropriate application data (i.e. Thus has been described a method and apparatus for automatically populating a form comprising a plurality of fields) (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6-7 and col. 14, lines 52-55).

As to Claim 17, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a method further comprising the steps of:

retrieving, from the storage, alternative application data that are related to the current context of filling in the computer form (i.e. the user has the option of entering information for other fields for which no match was found) (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6-7 and col. 14, lines 34-45); and

presenting the alternative application data to a user for the user's consideration (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 34-45).

As to Claim 18, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a method of claim wherein the computer form is a password-changing form, and the retrieved application data include a user

identification and a password (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6 and col. 8,

lines 34-45).

CLAIM 22

~~22~~. A computer program product embodied on computer

readable medium readable by a computing device, for managing

meta data in the computing device, the computer program product

comprising computer executable instructions for:

collecting meta data resulting from use of the computing

device, the metadata including application data usable in an

application (storing into a profile data values entered on a

form on the basis of labels associated with fields on the

form)(col. 3, lines 1-5) and a context data for identifying

context in which the application data are used (col. 5, lines

43-53).

storing the meta data and the statistical information in a

storage of the computing device (i.e. the profile, which is

stored for future use)(see abstract); and

retrieving, from the storage (i.e. a previously stored data

value is retrieved from the user profile)(col. 11, lines 10-13),

application data that would be most appropriate for a current

context of using the application based on the context data (fig.

5) and the statistical information (col. 5, lines 30-34).

Kennedy et al. does not teach determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data.

Kawasaki teaches determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data (i.e. collecting representative data sets of major areas of interests and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to form a recognizer) (col. 3, lines 4-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Kawasaki because providing the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data allows reduced inaccurate, misleading or obsolete preferences, which may causing a mismatch between actual User interests and the information captured in

manual preferences systems as taught by <u>Kawasaki</u> (col. 2, lines 35-45).

As to Claim 23, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a computer program product further comprising computer executable instructions for:

applying the retrieved application data in the current context (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 24, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a computer program product wherein

the context data identify at least one of the following: user roles, uniform resource identifiers (URls), file names, and/or form names pertaining to the application data (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 25, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a computer program product wherein

the application data include at least one of the following: page display setting data, file display setting data, user ID/password combinations, field values for computer forms,

user's preference data, bookmarks, and authentication data (i.e.

passwords) (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 26, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein the authentication data include

at least one of the following:

certificates, or public keys (i.e. For additional security

purposes, the values in data store 206 could be stored in

encrypted form in a protected area in client computer) (<u>Kennedy</u>

<u>et al.</u> col. 7, lines 47-50).

As to Claim 27, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein

the meta data are stored in (key, value) pairs (i.e. the

values can be correlated or combined with data from other

sources, such as values used by the profile assistant) (<u>Kennedy</u>

<u>et al.</u> col. 7, lines 50-55).

As to Claim 28, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein

the statistical information indicates frequencies in which

particular application data are used together in particular

contexts (i.e. frequency of encounter)(Kawasaki col. 3, lines 4-16).

As to Claim 30, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product further comprising computer executable instructions for

updating the computing device with meta data resulting from use of the computing device in the current context (Kennedy et al. col. 6, lines 20-24).

As to Claim 31, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein the current context includes at least one of the following:

opening a web page, filling in a computer form, filling in a password-changing form, providing a certificate, opening a computer file, processing a computer file, or executing an application program (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 32, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product further comprising computer executable instructions for:

providing a graphical user interface (GUI) for allowing the user to organize the stored meta data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 33, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein

the GUI displays a graphical tool in a cylindrical configuration for organizing the stored meta data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6).

As to Claim 34, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein the computer executable instructions for retrieving the most appropriate meta data is implemented using heuristics algorithms (i.e. a heuristics function can also be provided)(Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 29-35).

As to Claim 35, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein the computer executable instructions for retrieving the most appropriate meta data includes computer executable instructions for:

formulating search requirements based on the current

context of using the application (i.e. search) (Kennedy et al.

Fig. 6-7); and

executing a search based on the search requirements (i.e.

search) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7).

As to Claim 36, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as modified

has been discussed above, Kennedy et al. as modified does not

teach the search requirements specify weighted properties of the

current context of using the application.

Kawasaki teaches the search requirements specify weighted

properties of the current context of using the application (i.e.

collecting representative data sets of major areas of interests

and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to

form a recognizer) (Kawasaki col. 3, lines 4-16)

As to Claim 37, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product further comprising computer executable

instructions for

applying the retrieved application data in the current

context (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 8, lines 36-45); and

applying predetermined application data in the current

context if no such most appropriate application data are

retrieved (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 38, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein

the current context is for filling in a computer form, and

the computer program product comprises computer executable

instructions for automatically filling in the computer form with

the most appropriate application data (i.e. Thus has been

described a method and apparatus for automatically populating a

form comprising a plurality of fields)(Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7

and col. 14, lines 52-55).

As to Claim 39, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product further comprising computer executable

instructions for:

retrieving, from the storage, alternative application data

that are related to the current context of filling in the

computer form (i.e. the user has the option of entering

information for other fields for which no match was

found)(Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 14, lines 34-45); and

presenting the alternative application data to a user for

the user's consideration (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8,

lines 34-45).

As to Claim 40, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein

the computer form is a password-changing form, and the

retrieved application data include a user identification and a

password (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 34-45).

As to Claim 44, Kennedy et al. discloses a system for

managing meta data in a secure manner, the system comprising:

a computing device capable of communicating with other

communication devices through a communications network, the

computing device including, a plurality of applications

selectably executable on the computing device (Fig. 1 and 2),

a security architecture for selectively providing security-

based services to at least one of the plurality of applications

(i.e. For additional security purposes, the values in data store

206 could be stored in encrypted form in a protected area in

client computer)(Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 45-47),

a data repository module, provided as an add-in module to

the security architecture, for collecting meta data resulting

from use of the computing device (i.e. storing into a profile data values entered on a form on the basis of labels associated with fields on the form)(Kennedy et al. col. 3, lines 1-5),

the meta data including application data usable in an application and context data for identifying context in which the application data are used (i.e. the profile, which is stored for future use)(see abstract),

the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data, storing the meta data and the statistical information in a storage of the computing device (i.e. the profile, which is stored for future use)(see abstract), and

retrieving, from the storage (i.e. a previously stored data value is retrieved from the user profile)(col. 11, lines 10-13), application data that would be most appropriate for a current context of using the application based on the context data (fig. 5) and the statistical information (col. 5, lines 30-34).

Kennedy et al. does not teach determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data.

Kawasaki teaches determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data (i.e. collecting

representative data sets of major areas of interests and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to form a recognizer) (col. 3, lines 4-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Kawasaki because providing the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data allows reduced inaccurate, misleading or obsolete preferences, which may causing a mismatch between actual User interests and the information captured in manual preferences systems as taught by Kawasaki (col. 2, lines 35-45).

As to Claim 45, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system wherein the data repository module includes:

the storage for storing the meta data (Kennedy et al. col.

3, lines 1-5);

a first interface for managing a process of storing the

meta data in the storage (Kennedy et al. col. 3, lines 1-5); and

a second interface for retrieving from the storage the most

appropriate meta data for the current context (Kennedy et al.

Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 46, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

system wherein

the second interface formulates search requirements based

on the current context of using the application, and executes a

search based on the search requirements to retrieve the most

appropriate metadata (fig. 5 and col. 5, lines 30-34).

retrieving, from the storage (i.e. a previously stored data

value is retrieved from the user profile)(col. 11, lines

10-13), application data that would be most appropriate for a

current context of using the application based on the context

data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 8, lines 36-45) and the

statistical information (Kennedy et al.col. 5, lines 30-34) and

As to Claim 47, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as modified

has been discussed above, Kennedy et al. as modified does not

teach the search requirements specify weighted properties of the

current context of using the application.

Kawasaki teaches the search requirements specify weighted

properties of the current context of using the application (i.e.

collecting representative data sets of major areas of interests

and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to

form a recognizer) (Kawasaki col. 3, lines 4-16)

As to Claim 48, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

system wherein

the context data include at least one of the following:

user roles, uniform resource identifiers (URIs), file names, or

form names pertaining to the meta data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 2-3

and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 49, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

system wherein the metadata are stored in (key, value) pairs

(i.e. the values can be correlated or combined with data from

other sources, such as values used by the profile assistant)

(Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 50-55).

As to Claim 51, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

system wherein

the meta data represent at least one of the following: web

page settings, file display settings, user ID/password

combinations, computer form data, user's preferences, book

marks, and authentication data (i.e. passwords) (Kennedy et al.

Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 52, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

system wherein the authentication data include at least one of

the following:

certificates, or public keys (i.e. For additional security

purposes, the values in data store 206 could be stored in

encrypted form in a protected area in client computer) (Kennedy

et al. col. 7, lines 47-50).

As to Claim 53, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

system wherein the current context includes at least one of the

following:

opening a web page, filling in a computer form, filling in

a password- changing form, providing a certificate, opening a

computer file, processing a computer file, or executing an

application program (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines

36-45).

As to Claim 54, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a

system further comprising:

a meta data editor for providing a graphical user

interface (GUI) that allows the user to organize the stored meta

data (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 55, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a

system wherein

the GUI is a graphical tool in a cylindrical configuration

(<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6).

4.   Claims 8, 19-21, 29, 41-43 and 50, are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over <u>Kennedy et al.</u> (U.S.

Patent 6,651,217) in view of <u>Kawasaki</u> (U.S. Patent 6,539,375)

further in view of <u>Olden</u> (U.S. Patent 6,460,141).

As to Claim 8, the teachings of <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified

has been disclosed above,

<u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified does not teach implements a

Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving

step is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

<u>Olden</u> teaches implements a Common Data Security

Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a

CDSA add-on module (i.e. Resource Based Authentication Security

services through GSSAPI and CDSA Encrypted SSO Java graphical

user interface for Web security system LDAP integration) (col.

32, lines 23-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the implementation is a

Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving

step is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have

modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Olden because

providing implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA),

and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-on module

allows an improved security and access control system as taught

by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-12).

As to Claim 19, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as modified

has been disclosed above,

Kennedy et al. as modified does not teach presenting the

password in the form in an obfuscated format; determining

whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user; and

presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when

it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.

Olden teaches presenting the password in the form in an

obfuscated format (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28);

determining whether it is safe to present the actual

password to a user (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28); and

presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format

when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.

Olden teaches implements a presenting the password in the form

in an obfuscated format (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines

22-28);

determining whether it is safe to present the actual

password to a user (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28); and

presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format

when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.

(Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

have modified Kennedy et al. wherein presenting the password in

the form in an obfuscated format; determining whether it is safe

to present the actual password to a user; and presenting the

actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined

to be safe to present the actual password allows an improved

security and access control system as taught by <u>Olden</u> (col. 2,

lines 8-12).

As to Claim 20, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a

method wherein

the step of determining whether it is safe to present the

actual password is performed based on input from the user (<u>Olden</u>

Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

As to Claim 21, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a

method further comprising the step of:

replacing the password stored in the storage with a new

password if the new password has been accepted by a receiving

party (<u>Olden</u> Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

As to Claim 29, the teachings of <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified

has been disclosed above,

<u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified does not teach implements a

Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving

step is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

<u>Olden</u> teaches implements a Common Data Security

Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a

CDSA add-on module (i.e. Resource Based Authentication Security

services through GSSAPI and CDSA Encrypted SSO Java graphical

user interface for Web security system LDAP integration) (col.

32, lines 23-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the implementation is a

Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving

step is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have

modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Olden because

providing implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA),

and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-on module

allows an improved security and access control system as taught

by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-12).

As to Claim 41, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as modified

has been disclosed above,

Kennedy et al. as modified does not teach presenting the

password in the form in an obfuscated format; determining

whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user; and

presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when
it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.

Olden teaches presenting the password in the form in an
obfuscated format (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28);

determining whether it is safe to present the actual
password to a user (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28); and

presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format
when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.
Olden teaches implements a presenting the password in the form
in an obfuscated format (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines
22-28);

determining whether it is safe to present the actual
password to a user (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28); and

presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format
when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.
(Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having
ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to
have modified Kennedy et al. wherein presenting the password in
the form in an obfuscated format; determining whether it is safe
to present the actual password to a user; and presenting the
actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined
to be safe to present the actual password allows an improved

security and access control system as taught by <u>Olden</u> (col. 2,

lines 8-12).

As to Claim 42, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein

the computer executable instructions for determining

whether it is safe to present the actual password is executed

based on input from the user (<u>Olden</u> Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14,

lines 22-28).

As to Claim 43, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a

computer program product further comprising:

replacing the password stored in the storage with a new

password if the new password has been accepted by a receiving

party (<u>Olden</u> Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

As to Claim 50, the teachings of <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified

has been disclosed above,

<u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified does not teach implements a

Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving

step is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

<u>Olden</u> teaches implements a Common Data Security

Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a

CDSA add-on module (i.e. Resource Based Authentication Security
services through GSSAPI and CDSA Encrypted SSO Java graphical
user interface for Web security system LDAP integration) (col.
32, lines 23-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having
ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to
have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the implementation is a
Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving
step is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary
skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have
modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Olden because
providing implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA),
and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-on module
allows an improved security and access control system as taught
by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-12).

Prior Art Made of Record

5.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is
considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

   Burge et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,014,638);

   Tumblin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,490,679); and

   Halabieh (U.S. Patent No. 6,564,170);

Conclusion

6.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier

communications from the examiner should be directed to Yicun Wu

whose telephone number is 703-305-4889. The examiner can

normally be reached on 8:00 am to 4:30 pm, Monday -Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful,

the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on 703-

305-3830. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this

application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for

regular communications and 703-746-7240 for After Final

communications.

    Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status

of this application or proceeding should be directed to the

receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Yicun Wu
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100

**SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER**

August 1, 2004